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9. *Summary*

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of Cinder Hill Farm site at the Holcombe Moor Training Area, Bury, Greater Manchester (centred SD 7688 1695, GMHER No. 10014) commissioned by the Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology) for the Defence estates, MOD and the Friends of Holcombe Moor. The evaluation was undertaken over five days between 26th February and 4th March 2010 and comprised a series of evaluation trenches opened over the remains and earthworks at Cinder Hill Farm. This work revealed the well preserved remains of a 16th to early 20th century farmstead at Cinder Hill Farm, earthworks and an outbuilding relating to the farm. The evaluation was conducted by volunteers from the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group (HMHG) under professional supervision by members of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, The University of Salford (CfAA).

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of the Cinder Hills Farm site Holcombe Moor Training Area, Bury, Greater Manchester (centred SD 7688 1695; **Figs. 1**) commissioned by the Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology) for the Defence Estates, MOD and the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group. The evaluation was undertaken between 26th February and 4th of March 2010 and was conducted in accordance with an archaeological brief agreed between the Defence Estates, the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group and the County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester based within the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

1.2

The evaluation was designed to address the archaeological potential and assess the significance of the remains at Cinder Hills Farm that were identified during previous archaeological research as part of the continuing archaeological and historical management of the Holcombe Moor Training Area and outlined in a previous report (Mottershead, Grimsditch & Nevell, 2009).

The work was to be carried out by volunteers, mainly from the HMHG, under supervision by professional archaeologist who would also use the excavation as a training exercise in archaeological techniques for the volunteers.

1.3 The Setting and Landscape Background

The site of Cinderhill Farm investigated lies within the Holcombe Moor Training Centre. This was established during the 1940s and now forms part of the Defence Training Estates (North) and is used as a training camp for the Territorial Army, Army Cadet Force and Regular Army throughout the year. The training area is a long, rectangular, piece of land 500m to 1000m wide aligned north-south and running c. 3.75km from moor to valley. Its highest point is 418m AOD along its northern edge on Holcombe Moor and its lowest is 180m AOD at Hawkshaw along the southern edge formed by Bolton Road. This area of 303 hectares encompasses the headwaters and upper valley of the Holcombe Brook and is defined by Harcles Hill to the east, Holcombe Moor to the north and Scholes Height to the north-west. Either side of the valley of Holcombe Brook below 250m AOD the landscape is dominated by light woodland, young woodland plantations, and open pasture. The area contains three sites of biological interest, a listed building and a number of public footpaths.

Previous archaeological work within the Holcombe Moor Training Area was undertaken by Lancaster University in 1995. This identified 66 sites of archaeological significance with an additional 10 sites recorded during a Historic Boundary Survey undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North during 2006. This latter survey

recommended that a number of archaeologically significant industrial sites be subjected to further research and the current work arises from this recommendations. The archaeological surveys of 1995 and 2006 indicated that human activity within the bounds of the Training Area was attested as early as the Mesolithic period (c. 8000 to c. 4000 BC). The upper Holcombe valley and the hills above it remained wooded throughout the Neolithic period (c. 4000 to c. 2500 BC). There is some pollen and archaeological evidence to show that woodland clearance began at Holcombe during the Bronze Age (c. 2500 to 700 BC), with renewed woodland clearance activity in the area of Holcombe Moor during the Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43) and the Roman periods (AD 43 to 410). By the end of the Iron Age the uplands around Holcombe had become dominated by heather moorland (OAN 2006, 10-12). After some woodland regeneration in the Early Medieval period (AD 410-1066) the Holcombe area emerges into history as 'Holcombe Forest' in 1176. This was an area within the large manor of Tottington governed by Forest Law (OAN 2006, 12-3). Forest Law governed the Training Area until 1507 when this was lifted and palaeo-environmental evidence suggests that the upper Holcombe Valley remained wooded during the medieval period, although there is evidence for a growth in clearance activity (OAN 2006, 15).

Despite the identification of some evidence for medieval cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow in several areas of the Training Area and a number of late medieval farmsteads along its edge, the present landscape appears to be the result of post-1507 enclosure activity (OAN 2006, 15-6). Such activity had produced by the 1620s a dispersed settlement pattern centred upon isolated farmsteads practicing mixed farming supported by home-based textile production. Mining and quarrying activity are also attested in the upper Holcombe Brook valley from the 17th century onwards (OAN 2006, 16-8). This farming pattern characterised the upper valley until the creation of the Holcombe Moor Training Area in the mid-20th century.

The site of Cinder Hill Farm lies on the first terrace on the eastern side of the Holcombe Brook. The farmhouse remains and the other perceived remains of a possible outbuilding lie on a level platform c. 1.00m higher than the land to the west. This platform is approximately 60-70m long, north to south and 30-40m wide, east to west. On this platform are the remains of the demolished farmhouse at its northern end with other masonry remains (possible outbuildings) lie c. 30m to the south. Other structural remains on the platform include a single gate post off the south west corner of the farmhouse remains, several isolated upright sandstone slabs and a boundary fence made up of thin sandstone slabs.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The evaluation examined three areas of the Cinder Hills Farm site, which were the low standing stonework that was identified as the probable farmhouse, the platform immediately to the south of the farmhouse and the platform some 30-40m to the south of the farmhouse (**Fig. 2**).

2.2 Cinder Hill Farm

The ruins of Cinder Hill Farm lie east of Holcombe Brook at approximately 250m AOD. The 1995 and 2006 surveys identified the remains of the farmhouse, a pond to the north, a possible building platform immediately to the south of the farmhouse and around 40m to the south of this complex another platform with at least two stone-lined tanks.

The earliest documentary reference to the Cinder Hill area appears to be two entries in the Tottington Manor Court Rolls from the late 16th century. In 1578 Robert Holt leased to Henry Nuttoe (presumably Henry Nuttall) for 21 years one close of land called 'Synderhill' (LRO DDHcl3/72 & 60). However, in 1590 Robert Holt gave a new lease to Henry Nuttall for one messuage, other buildings, and two acres in Holcombe Hey called 'Synderhilles'. This appears to be the moment at which the farmstead later known as Cinder Hill was created from the earlier medieval holding of Holcombe Hey (OAN 2006).

In 1688 Thomas Ainsworth held Cinder Hill, which at the time comprised 'a messuage [dwelling], other buildings and 12 [Lancashire] acres of ancient copyhold land' (LRO DDHcl 3/202). A lost datestone from the farm gave a date of 1715, which might have marked a change in tenancy (OAN 2006, 69). In 1794 the tenancy was held by John Brandwood when an engine house, location unknown but it has been suggested that this was at the Cinder Hill Factory site (Tyson 1989), is also mentioned as part of the tenancy (LRO DDX/118/139/29). The Brandwoods are also attested here in 1802 (LRO DDX 118/154/3) but the farmstead was unoccupied in 1838 when the tithe apportionment was compiled.

Twenty people from three families are recorded as living at Cinder Hill on the 1861 census including six cotton weavers and Thomas Wood, farm labourer, and his family. In 1871 there were six residents, all belonging to the Lennon family who were farming 12 acres. By 1881 James Hutchinson and his wife and daughter were farming 18 acres at Cinder Hill, whilst in 1891 the sole occupier was Benjamin Whorrell. The farm buildings were demolished in the 1960s after a period of abandonment.

The earliest detailed map of the area is the tithe map of 1842 (**Fig 3**). This shows three buildings and a pond. At the northern end of the site was a pond with along its southern edge a rectangular plan building aligned west to east with an eastern outshut. This was probably the farmhouse. South-west of this building, in the south-western corner of the present northern platform, was a small square structure. 30m to the south of this feature was a T-shaped building on the present southern platform with the short arm of the T-plan running west to east. These buildings are described on the tithe apportionment as a 'house, barn, garden and cowhouse'. Later Ordnance Survey mapping (**Figs 4-8**) records the pond and its rectangular building and the southern T-plan building on the first edition six inch map (1850-1) and again on the 1:2500 first edition from 1893. In both cases the two buildings were linked by a straight boundary now represented by an embankment running from the southern platform to the northern platform. The same pattern is repeated on the 1912 second revision six inch map, but by the 1929 1:2500 revision the southern T-shaped building and the field boundary to the north had both gone. The site is described as Cinder Hill cottages on the 1938 1:2500 series edition and is shown as two linked ranges. It occurs for the last time as Cinder Hill Cottages on the 1955 1:10000 series edition but is missing from the 1968 edition of the 1:2500 mapping series.

Two pieces of fieldwork were undertaken before the current evaluation. Firstly, an earthwork survey was done so as to better identify the surviving features of the farm complex. This highlighted the location of the pond and the ruins of the adjacent farmhouse. It also recorded the northern and southern platforms. It is now clear that the two stone-lined tanks in the southern platform were originally within the T-plan building, although their function remains unclear.

Secondly, a resistivity survey was undertaken of the house platform in an attempt to recover internal details of the building's layout. Whilst some internal walls were apparent more detail was forthcoming from an examination of the maps in conjunction with the earthwork survey. This evidence suggested that the farmhouse was originally a single depth building of two bays which was later extended by a single bay to the east (Mottershead G., Grimsditch B. & Nevell M., 2009).

3. *Methodology*

3.1 In February/March 2010 the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA), University of Salford carried out an archaeological evaluation of the Cinder Hills Farm Site at Holcombe Moor. The evaluation was conducted during late February and early March by members of the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group (HMHG) under professional supervision of staff from the CfAA who were responsible for supervising volunteers from various archaeological groups in the Greater Manchester area.

To minimise the disturbance to any surviving archaeology CfAA's proposal was to hand dig three trenches to the first encountered archaeological levels with the proviso to further investigate any revealed features believed to be connected to the farm complex. On completion of the investigation the excavated material was returned to the trenches again by the same method after back filling by hand over the exposed sensitive remains.

3.3 Three proposed evaluation trenches were excavated in this manner with Trench 1 opened over the earthworks immediately to the south of the demolished farmhouse remains (**Figs. 9**). The trench was orientated east/west and measuring 3.00m by 1.00m. The northern half of the trench was excavated down to the natural deposits that were c. 0.80m below the current ground surface to allow for a complete view of the section through the raised earthworks and reveal the stratigraphic profile and full depth of the earthwork.

3.3 Trench 2 was opened over the southern extent of the demolished farmhouse platform (**Fig. 10**) where intact masonry could be observed at ground surface level. The trench measured c. 6.00m by 1.80m running east to west and prior to investigation was covered by an extensive amount of building rubble in the form of masonry and some broken architectural features of the demolished farmhouse. The trench was perceived to be over the south western corner of the farmhouse and the intention was to reveal any surviving walls and excavate down to the floor surface on the inside and the natural deposits on the outside of the southern wall.

The majority of masonry rubble was first removed from area with any architectural features retained and photographed. Following this removal the an area c. 1.00m wide was cleaned to the floor surface revealing a mixed surface of soil and mortar with a plinth running around the inside of the southern wall of the farmhouse. A small sondage was opened in the south east corner formed by an internal north to south brick blocked doorway and the southern wall of the farmhouse. This sondage was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m to reveal the yellow clay natural deposits. It appeared that any floor surface of the farmhouse had been removed prior to demolition.

A further sondage was opened on the exterior of the southern wall to reveal its depth.

3.4 The remaining Trench 3 was opened approximately 40m south of the farmhouse remains on a small platform rising c. 0.5m above the surrounding ground level (**Fig. 11**) and where stone remains, originally perceived to be a stone lined vat, were visible at the ground surface.

On removing the topsoil it became obvious that this 'stone lined vat' was only part of a larger structure and was in fact not a vat but a room. The western part of the trench was filled with a very mixed material consisting of soils, rubbish, demolition material and many 19th century artefacts in the form of pottery, metal and glass and appears to have been used as a rubbish pit. It contained three large thin slabs of sandstone similar to others seen around the site that were possibly used as stall partitions. Surrounding this rubbish pit were three walls of rough irregular coursed stone two in an east to west orientation approximately 0.75m apart and another running north to south at the eastern end of the two east/west ones.

Running adjacent to this north/south wall was another abutting it but not joined with a gap of c. 0.10m between. At the southern end of this wall was a further wall running east to west forming a right angle suggesting a further structure.

3.5 Primary topsoil deposits were initially excavated by hand in all trenches and subsequently excavation of all trenches were continued by hand until the first archaeological layers were uncovered, whereupon further sondages were excavated to investigate any perceived archaeological features such as the wall, floor surfaces and foundation deposits associated with walls.

Measured section and plan drawings were made of all archaeological deposits at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate with enumerated contexts and related to an ordnance datum. A photographic record of all phases, features and structures was also generated in digital format.

Trench locations were surveyed using a tapes and mathematical techniques. Due to time constraints and the distance from any known bench mark all levels are given as a level below the top of the upstanding gatepost lying off the south west corner of the farmhouse. If further work or full scale excavation is conducted in the future then it is suggested that a true temporary bench mark is established on the site.

All safety requirements as identified in the Risk Assessment were upheld. CfAA carried out a risk assessment in accordance with CfAA, University of Salford, HSE and SCAUM health and Safety guidelines.

The work was monitored by Norman Redhead, County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, GMAU.

3.6 Key to Plans and Sections

(***) = fill/layer/structure contexts
[***) = cut contexts/ discreet structures

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 26 & 27 – scaled drawings)

Trench 1 was sited over the fall of slope of the western edge of the platform close to the farmhouse remains. The topsoil was first removed revealing a dome of mid brownish yellow sandy clay (002) in the centre of the trench at the fall of slope of the platform running in a north to south direction (**Fig. 12**). A sondage along the northern edge of the trench was opened down to the natural yellow clay deposits (099) in order to obtain a true stratigraphic sequence (**Fig. 13**). This sondage revealed that the deposit (002) lay on top of mid brownish brown sandy loam (005) with further dark brownish brown layers (003 & 004) lay up against the western side of (002). No structural details were observed in this trench, however, a large metal spike was found inserted in the northern edge of (002) with a corresponding stake hole filled with dark brown soil on the southern edge (**Fig. 14**).

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 28 – scaled drawing)

There was a substantial amount of masonry rubble (006) at the northern end of the site but it was possible to see that along the southern edge of this rubble was a possible wall. An area approximately 1.00m along its southern edge was first cleared of this rubble revealing a substantial coursed, watershot masonry wall (009) running east to west that at its western end turned perpendicular towards the north (**Fig. 15**). An area along the inside (northern) edge of this wall was excavated revealing a stone plinth (007) c. 0.35m wide running the full length of the wall and turning northwards at the eastern edge of the trench. Excavation along the eastern edge of the trench showed that the wall (007) returned north at this point but with a 1.20m gap at its southern end. This gap was filled with a single course of mid 19th century bricks effectively blocking the gap (**Fig. 16**).

A small sondage was opened in the south eastern corner along the masonry plinth (007). The bottom of the rubble (006) contained fewer pieces of masonry and was composed of mainly grey mortar and a few stone fragments. This extended down below the top of (007) leading to natural deposits (099) approximately 0.35m below. This suggested that any floor material was removed prior to demolition.

A further sondage was opened on the exterior of the southern wall to reveal its depth. At 0.5m below the ground the natural yellow clay deposits were encountered and it was seen that the foundations of the southern wall were built directly onto this (**Fig. 17**). It also demonstrated that the foundations were three courses deep with a further three courses of masonry surviving above this.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 29 – scaled drawing)

The previous landscape survey identified a stone lined vat on the fall of slope of the platform some 30m south of the farmhouse. This ‘vat’ contained a deep deposit of mixed soils and stone (017) with three large, thin stone slabs similar to those in the boundary fence. On removing this infill it was revealed that it contained a large amount of artefacts in the form of pottery, metal and glass predominately dating from the mid 19th to early 20th century (**Figs. 18 & 19**). It is probable that this feature was subsequently used as a rubbish pit following abandonment.

After removal of infill (017) three walls (015 & 020) running east to west and one running north to south (014) were revealed of rough random coursed stone (**Fig. 20**). Laid up against wall (015) was a stone slab (019) and it was this and other slabs observed previously that led to the initial interpretation that this feature was a ‘vat’ (**Fig. 21**)

Running alongside wall (014) with a gap of c. 0.10m between them was a further wall (012). This wall extended further south by at least 0.60m to the end of the trench and appeared to be a separate structure. As a result of this the trench was extended to the east revealing a further wall (013) running perpendicular to (012) suggesting an associated structure (**Fig. 22**).

5. Discussion

5.1 A late 19th early 20th century photograph (**Fig. 25**) although only showing the eastern end of the farmhouse was a useful piece of evidence with regards to trenches 1 and 2. It shows a family sitting outside the farmhouse. They appear to be leaning against a wooden fence located c. 5-10m away from the southern elevation of the farmhouse with an open area between the fence and the farmhouse. It also shows what appears to be the eastern end of the southern elevation of the farmhouse. It has a chimney at the eastern gable with the pots similar to the broken fragments revealed in trench 1 and it also appears to have a stone slate roof. Off the eastern gable there is a single storey addition to the farmhouse.

5.2 Trench 1

The late 19th early 20th century photograph (**Fig. 25**) gave a good indication of the form and fabric of the farmhouse. Together with the archaeological evidence in the form of the deliberately raised platform as indicated by the deposit (002) it is probable that this area was the kitchen garden of the farmhouse.

5.3 Trench 2

The results obtained from trench 2 showed that much of the structural material (006) of the farmhouse following demolition was piled up over its footprint. This material contained several architectural features such as pieces of ceramic chimney pots, stone slates and importantly broken pieces of stone window mullions (**Figs. 23 & 24**). The style of these mullions is indicative of a date of c. late 17th century.

An internal wall was also revealed with a blocked opening at its southern end against the southern wall (009) this opening had been blocked by mid 19th century bricks (008) and could indicate that the farmhouse was divided up into separate dwellings during that period.

The sondage on the exterior (southern) side of the wall (009) revealed the foundations of the farmhouse extended to c. 0.5m below the ground surface and built directly upon the natural deposits (099). The southern wall survived to a height of a further 0.5m or three courses.

5.4 Trench 3

The excavations of this trench revealed that the initial interpretation of a stone vat was erroneous as demonstrated by the complex of walls (012, 013, 014, 015, 018 and 020). Further map research has also shown that a rectangular structure does appear at this location on the 1842 tithe map and is still evident on the maps of 1910 but by 1929 it appears to have been demolished. There is

no indication on the map for the function of this structure but it is possible that it was an outbuilding in connection with the farmhouse and the presence of the large stone slabs possibly indicating use as animal stall partitions. A cowhouse is mentioned in the 1842 tithe schedule and this could be that building.

6. Conclusion

6.1 The Project's Aims

The evaluation carried out at Cinder Hills Farm could be deemed a success. The aims were:

- To evaluate the archaeological remains of the site and so to increase and build upon the knowledge of the Holcombe Moor area already gained in previous investigations
- To conduct an intrusive community archaeological project utilising the HMHG members who would be taught various archaeological techniques by professional archaeologists.

The first of these aims was completed in that trench 1 demonstrated that the platform was created to form a raised area on which the buildings could be constructed and the area of trench 1 was probably the kitchen garden associated with the farmhouse and described in the 1842 tithe map apportionments.

Trench 2 demonstrated that the farmhouse probably survives to a good extent with the footprint of the farmhouse surviving to at least one metre above and below the ground on the southern and western sides. It also showed that certain alterations had taken place as seen with the brick blocked doorway. The Census of 1861 shows twelve people living at Cinder Hills Farm, some of whom were weavers. It is thus possible that the farm had been converted into dwellings at that time which would concur with the date analysis of the brick blocking of the doorway. Although much later, on the map of 1938 the farm was designated as Cinder Hills Cottages.

The final trench could certainly be said to have added to the knowledge-base of the site in that what was originally thought to have been vats were in fact the rectangular outbuilding described on the 1842 tithe map and is possible that it was the barn and cowhouse described in the apportionment of that map.

The second of these aims was also successfully completed in that eight members of the HMHG participated in the evaluation and were taught a variety of archaeological techniques such as excavation, recording, artefact analysis and site maintenance.

6.2 The Archaeological Context of the Cinder Hills Farm Complex

There are around 2500 farmsteads sites in Greater Manchester, many surviving with some farm buildings on them despite the late 19th and 20th century urban growth which has destroyed many such sites. Unfortunately, no systematic survey of this data-base exists although most of these sites are recorded on the Greater Manchester HER. Recent work has suggested that most of these farmstead sites (roughly 60%) were built after 1500 (Nevell & Walker 1999, 79-80). However, few of these 2500 farmstead sites have been excavated. During the 1990s there were several research

excavations of rural cottages and farmsteads within the city region, including Onion Farmhouse in Warburton, a two bay timber-framed farmhouse of the 17th century; Paddock Lane Farm; a two bay timber-framed cruck farmhouse with late medieval origins; and Glasshouse Fold, Denton, Tameside, a three bay stone-built, two storey, farmhouse from the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Nicholas Fold, Atherton, a single depth two bay stone cottage was also excavated in Bolton ahead of open-cast coal quarrying in 1994. Since 2000 PPG16 work has led to the excavation of more post-medieval rural cottages and farmsteads; for instance at Chorlton Fold, Monton in Salford, Gadbury Fold and Hatton Farm at Gibfield in Leigh, Wigan, Castle Farm and Dixon Green Farm at Kingsway in Rochdale, Captain's Farm and Hilltop Farm at Pilsworth in Bury, and Town Farm and Lawson's Farm at Golborne, Wigan.

The excavation of Cinder Hill Farm thus fits within a wider pattern of research on post-medieval farmsteads within the Greater Manchester area. What makes this particular site unusual is that it is a research excavation on an upland settlement, of which there are very few examples within the city region. Within the context of Bury, the Holcombe landscape, of which Cinder Hills Farm forms a part, is a significant example of early upland enclosure from the 16th to mid-17th centuries (Nevell & Redhead 1999, 19-21). The farm appears to be one of a number of enclosure dwellings built in this period, including Boardman's Farm, Bramley Fold, Holcombe Hey Fold Farm, Holcombe Head Farm, and Hollingrove Farm.

As with most evaluations it has left many questions that could be answered by further excavation work. Only a small area of the farmhouse was evaluated and much still remains to be investigated. The remainder of the house's footprint and interior could be revealed and its association with the eastern outshot building examined. Also the relationship of the stone-lined pond off the north eastern corner could be investigated. Equally the full form and function of the outbuilding requires further work as only a small portion of the walls were revealed and none of its interior. Should further work be carried out (and if the intention was to open up the remains for viewing) then consideration should be given to consolidation of the remains and its method of presentation and interpretation.

Cinder Hills Farm contains a great deal of potential for demonstrating the activities that occurred in the valley over a fairly long and important period of post-medieval rural history. Together with the many other post-medieval and industrial sites in the valley further investigation could reveal good evidence of how such communities functioned and developed.

The evaluation at the Cinder Hills Farm site also reflected several criteria of the North West Archaeological Research Framework in that it was part of a regional survey of the creation and abandonment of farmsteads and included excavation of an abandoned farm cottage. The site was also part of an early industrial landscape and could add information regarding the relationship between enclosure, settlement and industry. The good map sequence available together with the substantial and recorded farm remains could lead to a better understanding of the relationship of current and 18th century settlement patterns. It is possible that Cinder Hills Farm was part of a network of early home-based industries, and further investigation of the site in relation to investigations of the two nearby documented mill sites (Cinder Hills Factory and Bottoms Mill) may indicate the industrial development of the valley landscape.

(Brennand, M., Citty, G., Nevell, M., 2007, initiatives 6.14, 6.15, 6.25, 7.11, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.35 & 7.36)

7. Sources

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Finally to John Roberts and Adam Thompson (Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford who supervised the excavations and teaching of the volunteer excavators.

Appendix 1: Photographic Catalogue

Photo. No.	Fig. No.	Trench No.	Description	View Point (looking)
1		1	Working shot. Volunteers removing top soil	North
2		2	Working shot. Volunteers removing vegetation from southern wall of farmhouse	North west
3		1	Working shot. Volunteer having instruction on pottery analysis	South east
4		2	View of blocked doorway at eastern end of the southern wall of the farmhouse	East
5		2	Working shot	South
6		Site	General view from the south west corner of the farmhouse	North west
7		Site	General view from the southern wall of the farmhouse	North east
8		2	Working shot	North
9		2	Sonadage along the southern (external) face of the southern elevation of the farmhouse	North
10		2	View of the blocked doorway at the eastern end of the trench showing door sill and remains of floor	East
11		2	As 10	East
12		2	General view of the southern elevation of the farmhouse	North
13		2	General view of the foundation of the southern elevation of the farmhouse	North
14		2	View of the southern elevation of the farmhouse showing the blocked doorway	East
15		1	General view of trench 1 showing the raised platform over yellow natural	East
16		1	As 15	West
17		1	As 15	North east
18		1	As 15	South west
19		1	Detail of the south facing section of trench 1	North
20		1	Detail of the fall of slope on trench 1 showing excavated 'stake hole'. Similar stake hole can be seen in the	North

			south facing section	
21			View of the unexcavated continuation of the platform slope as seen in trench 1	North
22			View of the continuation of the platform slope looking towards trench 3	South
23		1	View of the south facing section of trench	North east
24		1	General view of the base of trench showing uniform yellow clay natural deposit	East
25		General	Photo of broken window sills and mullions found in backfill of trench 2	N/A
26		General	As 25	N/A
27		General	As 25	N/A
28		General	As 25	N/A
29		General	Photo of broken mullion found in backfill of trench 2	N/A
30		General	Photo of broken ceramic chimney pots and stone slate	N/A
31		General	As 30	N/A
32		General	Photo of some pottery sherds found in trench 1	N/A
33		General	As 32	N/A
34		General	As 33, showing exterior of pot	N/A
35		General	As 32	N/A
36		General	Photo of iron spike found in south facing section of trench 1	N/A
37		3	Working shot of trench 3 being opened	South
38		3	Working shot during excavation and recording	South west
39		3	As 38	South west
40		3	As 38	South west
41		General	Photo of pottery sherds found in trench 3	N/A
42		General	As 41	N/A
43		General	Photo of metal work found in trench 3	N/A
44		General	Photo of broken but near complete blue glazed tea pot found in trench 3	N/A
45		General	As 44	N/A
46		General	Metal pan, leather shoe and fragments of stone ware hot water bottle found in trench 3	N/A

47		General	As 46	N/A
48		General	Fragments of possible metal bedstead from trench 3	N/A
49		General	As 48	N/A
50		General	As 48	N/A
51		General	Glass bottle found in trench 3	N/A
52		General	Detail as at 51	N/A
53		General	As 52	N/A
54		General	As 51	N/A
55		General	Brown sauce bottle with glass stopper found in trench 3	N/A
56		General	As 55	N/A
57		3	View of the masonry wall of the outbuilding running north to south with abutted wall along its western elevation	North
58		3	As 57	South
59		3	View of western end of the trench showing east to west masonry wall abutting and dislodged stone partition	West
60		3	As 59	West
61		3	Southern end of the north to south wall showing a further east west wall running off the eastern elevation	North
62		3	Central section of the north to south wall where southern east to west wall abuts it	North
63		3	The southern wall of the outbuilding	West
64		3	As 63	North
65		3	View of the abutting walls	West
66		3	View of the south facing section of the east west wall in the western half of the trench	North
67		3	Detail of the join between the east to west in western half of the trench and the western north south wall of the outbuilding	South
68		3	As 67	South
69		3	As 67	South east
70		3	As 69	South
71		3	General view of the trench showing location	South east
72		3	General view of the trench showing outbuilding walls and abutted structure to the west. Also in centre background a large stone partition	North

			in situ	
73		3	Trench partially excavated	South west
74		3	General view of trench showing location. Note two stone partitions at centre right	North east
75		3	As 74	North east
76		3	Detail of the north to south western wall of the outbuilding	North
77		3	Detail of the western half of the trench showing the walls and partitions slabs of the abutting building	East
78		3	General view of the location of the trench	South west
79		General	View of the site taken from trench 3	North east
80		General	View of the fall of slope of the platform to south of the farmhouse	North east
81		General	Working shot of reinstatement of trench 1	North east
82		General	General shot of trench 1 & 2 area after reinstatement	East
83		General	As 82	East
84		General	General view of the site after reinstatement	South east
85		General	Working shot of trench 3 being reinstated	South
86		General	As 85	South
87		General	View of area of trenches 1 & 2 after reinstatement	North east
88		General	As 87	North east
89		General	As 87	North east
90		General	View of site towards trench 3 during reinstatement	South
91		1	View of farmhouse during reinstatement	North
92		1	View from south western corner of the farmhouse looking towards the western hills	North west
93		General	View from the top of the platform south of the farmhouse down along the brook	North west
94		General	As 93	West
95		General	General view of the site	South west
96		General	As 95	South
97		General	As 95	South east
98		General	As 95	East
99		General	View of the stone slab walling along western edge of the site	East

100		General	As 99	North east
101		General	View of the site	North east
102		General	View across the reinstated remains of the farmhouse with the wall of the pond to the centre right	North
103		General	View of the site looking along the edge of the platform	North
104		General	Volunteers having a well earned dinner break	North
105		General	As 104	North
106		General	As 104	North west
107		General	As 104	North west

Appendix 2: Summary List of Contexts

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
(001)	All trenches	Topsoil comprising of dark brown humic soil with grass
(002)	1	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay with few small rounded stone inclusions. Forms a deposited dome of material that is the edge of slope for the raised platform south of trench 2. Below (003) between (005) and (003)/(004)
(003)		Dark brownish brown layer of sandy loam lying against (002)
(004)		Dark brownish brown sandy clay below (003) and lying against (002). Probable build-up layer, together with (003), against the raised platform of (002)
(005)	1	Mid brownish brown sandy loam adjacent to (002) and below (001)
(006)	2	Mixture of large worked masonry and architectural features of grey sandstone that is probable demolition rubble from farmhouse.
(007)	2	Grey sandstone masonry forming a plinth along the interior of the farmhouse and abutting (008) & (009). Possibly support for internal floor of farmhouse
(008)	2	Mid 19 th century brick blocking c. 1.00m by wide by one course thick in stretcher bond perpendicular to wall (009). Result of a doorway blocked up in mid 19 th century
(009)	2	Watershot wall of grey sandstone two course thick c. 0.50m wide running east to west and turning north at its western end surviving to three courses deep. Probably the external south western corner of the farmhouse
(010)	2	Large worked blocks of sandstone extending c. 0.10m out southwards from the exterior of (009) and probably first course of the farmhouse southern elevation (007).
(011)	2	Wall three courses deep of irregular sized grey sandstone blocks extending out c. 0.25m southwards from (007)
(012)	3	Grey sandstone wall c. 0.50m wide running north to south of faced but irregular block two courses wide
(013)	3	Grey sandstone wall c. 0.40m wide abutting (012) and towards its southern end. Together with (012) probably forms the western and southern elevations of an outbuilding
(014)	3	Rough coursed grey sandstone wall c. 0.30m wide running north to south along side (012). This wall not joined to (012) and has small gap up to 0.10m between.
(015)	3	Possible entrance formed by blocks of thin grey sandstone blocks at southern end of (014)
(016)	3	Large thin grey sandstone slab c. 1.50m tall by 0.80m wide. Lying at an angle partially within (017). Possibly dislodged

		stone animal stall partition.
(017)	3	Very mixed infill of soils, stones and artefacts which was the fill of the western half of trench 3. The numerous artefacts comprised pottery, metal and glass. Probably rubbish deposit in use from late 19th.
(018)	3	Remains of a possible wall of grey sandstone running east to west joined to the northern end of (014)
(019)	3	As (016) but appears in original position placed along the western end of the southern edge of trench 3. Probable further wall (not revealed by excavation) lying behind this slab
(020)	3	Irregular rough sandstone wall running east to west of unknown thickness forming the northern elevation of the structure lying off the western end of the outbuilding.
(099)	All trenches	Light yellowish yellow clay forming the natural glacial deposits across the site.

Appendix 3: Excavation Archive

The archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

The archive contains:

- Paper records including, context lists, context sheets, photographic register, drawing register.
- Slide negatives
- Original field drawings
- Finds – all finds were retained by the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group
- Correspondance
- Bound copy of the final report
- DVD with all .doc, .ai, and .tif files relating to the final report and all photographs
- CD with a .PDF copy of the final report

Illustrations
